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NEWSLETTER

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THE 1968 ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK AT FORT HAYS AND FORT SCOTT

by
Thomas P. Barr

Fort Hays

From June through August of 1968, the archeological division of the Kansas State Historical Society conducted the third field season at Old Fort Hays (1867-1889). This season started with the continuation of excavating foundation remains for the officers' quarters. Four foundations were uncovered in addition to two cellars and two pit toilets. These foundations were basically T-shaped in outline and constituted the last of the major features for officers' row. Three of the four foundations were of the same ground plan measuring 41 by 20 feet for the living area and 32 by 16 feet for the dining room annex located to the rear of the living area. The tenth and last foundation to be excavated on officers' row was that of the bachelor officers' quarters. This structure exhibited the same general outline as did the regular officers quarters, however, it was larger in areal extent. The area for the living room measured 48 by 16 feet with the dining room having dimensions of 32 by 32 feet.

Two cellars uncovered during the course of the fieldwork were located under the kitchen-dining room areas. The first was beneath house site five, the commanding officer's quarters. The interior area of the cellar was comparatively large measuring 22 and one-half feet by 15 feet with a depth of five and one-half feet. At each of the four corners were square limestone slabs which served as stud supports for the kitchen floor. On the central north-south axis were three additional slabs for supports. Earth walls were on three sides with a brick and limestone wall being found on the east. The entrance to the cellar was from the outside. Remnants of coursed brick located in the center of the east wall were all that remained of the entrance. The second excavated cellar was under the kitchen complex of house site six. This cellar was smaller than the commanding officer's cellar with the measurements being 11 by 8.7 feet. The maximum depth for the cellar was 4.7 feet. Entry into this cellar was by a trap door in the kitchen area. The last features to be excavated on officers row were two rectangular shaped pit toilets. These pits had straight insloping walls with a flat floor.

After the completion of the excavations on officers row, investigations were initiated on the enlisted mens' barracks. Originally there were four barracks. Two were on the north side of the parade ground, one on the east, and one on the west. The two foundations on the north side of the parade ground were destroyed when U.S. Highway 40 was constructed. Remains of the east barracks were partially destroyed when a blacktop road was constructed to the old location of the Fort Hays golf and country club. Concentrated trenching in the area of the west barracks located one footing and several pillar supports for floor joists. At the rear of the structure, in the area of the kitchen, an ash filled feature was uncovered. This feature was rectangular in general outline and basin-shaped in vertical cross-section. The walls and floor were covered with a zinc coated metal sheeting. This feature probably served as a retainer for coal waste and ash from the kitchen stoves. A small rectangular-shaped pit toilet was excavated to the rear of the barracks.

Upon the completion of the west barracks, investigations were initiated in the area of the east barracks. The kitchen-dining room complex indicated by three sets of floor supports were all that remained of the structure. No additional features were uncovered in association with that structure.

One well, a cistern, and two hospital latrines were the last features to be uncovered during the course of the season.

Fort Scott

The initial season at the site of Old Fort Scott was begun in May, 1968. The site lies on the north side of the present day town of Fort Scott in Bourbon county, Kansas. The fort was originally established in 1842 as a dragoon outpost and was used until 1853 when it was abandoned by the army. It was again occupied during the Pro-Slavery and Free-State conflicts of the 1850's. During the Civil war, Union soldiers used the fort again and constructed additional buildings. The last military use of the fort took place in the late 1870's during the railroad strikes. Fort Scott is now a National Historic landmark. It is currently in the process of being restored under National Park Service direction utilizing Federal funds granted to the city. The archeological division of the Kansas State Historical Society in cooperation with the National Park Service conducted intensive archeological investigations during the spring and fall of 1968 and for a short period of time in January of 1969.

For the first two weeks in the month of May, 1968, work was carried out in the south part of Carroll Plaza. This area originally served as the parade ground for the fort. Two structures, the powder magazine and wellcover constituted the primary features of the parade ground. An additional feature was that of the flagpole centrally located between the magazine and well. A grid system composed of five foot squares was superimposed over that area suspected of containing the foundations of the powder magazine. Upon the completion of the excavation the remains of a small, 20 by 20 feet, octagonal structure was uncovered. The sides of the octagon measured eight and one-half feet with the footing trench measuring two and one-half feet in width. Small amounts of debris consisting primarily of angular limestone fragments were uncovered on the northern edge of the magazine. These limestone fragments were all that remained of the foundation.

Excavations were resumed on the 15th day of September and continued through the 10th day of January, 1969. On the north side of the parade ground six structures were constructed during the first phase of the fort's operation. These buildings included the post headquarters and ordnance stores, four officers quarters, and the quartermasters stores. Three of these structures and one-half of a fourth are still standing. The other two buildings were torn down and more recent houses were rebuilt over the old foundations. The officers quarters were duplexes with a uniform size measuring 58 feet 6 inches by 37 feet. Each had a basement above ground, a main floor of four rooms and two halls, a ten foot wide veranda on both the front and back, and a half floor above with dormer windows on the front and back.

Excavations were first conducted on the fourth or last officers' quarters designated as house site four. The west one-half of this structure is still standing; however, the east one-half of the building was destroyed by fire in 1945. It was in the eastern one-half that the excavations were carried out. Excavations revealed three of the four limestone column supports for the south veranda, a large percentage of the footings, two fireplace foundations, and flagstone porch on the north side of the quarters. Off the northeast corner of the house, was a cement lined cistern associated with the original structure. However, upon excavating the feature, it was found to contain only rubbish of a more recent period.

A second officers quarters, house site three, was the last officers quarters to be investigated during this past season. The structure had been demolished sometime after the Civil war, and then a two story house was constructed over the western one-half of the original foundation. In this area, due to the more recent structure having a full basement, no traces of the early foundation could be found. Seven column supports for the south veranda were uncovered. Interior footings for the two rooms were lacking in the eastern one-half of the structure. The peripheral footings were found during the course of the excavation. A flagstone veranda surrounded the house on the north and west sides.

The location of a third structure, the post headquarters and ordnance stores, located on the northwest corner of the parade ground was also excavated. A recent house had been built over the original site of this building also. The basement located beneath the house eradicated the east footing of the original structure. However, the north, south and west footings were found and uncovered. These footings revealed a structure 56 feet in length and 32 feet in width.

Secondary structures associated with an enlisted mens' barracks, house site six, were also excavated during the course of the season. A structure consisting of two rooms was located behind the barracks. A stone lined latrine system was found to the immediate north of the uncovered footings.

The last structure to be worked on during the first season was that of the hospital which when restored will serve as the visitation center for the fort complex. Only the superstructure of the first and second story of the hospital are still intact. The pitched roof, two chimneys, and veranda have been removed. Corrugated sheet iron now covers the exterior of the hospital building. Excavations in the hospital area revealed a flagstone veranda that extended out for ten feet and encircled the first floor of the hospital. The chimney foundations were also uncovered. Traces of brick were found in the areas of the chimneys. A small percentage of a flagstone sidewalk was located in the rear of the hospital, however, with the current demolition projects adjacent to the hospital no additional work was undertaken.

Five additional building sites located around the parade ground will be excavated during the next phase of archeological work which will begin as soon as the more recent structures have been removed. Also, the quartermaster stables situated to northeast of the fort grounds will also be investigated.

Kansas State Historical Society

Topeka, Kansas

BOOKS

The Lost Americans

By Frank C. Hibben (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, Co., 1968. Illustrations, Index. xi, 187 pp. \$5.95).

The Lost Americans was originally published in 1946 and dealt with the "Pre-Indian" hunters during the Early Man period in the new world. The current publication is a revised and updated version of the original text. He presents discussions of various archeological complexes in which Sandia, Clovis, Folsom and other Early Man dart-projectile points were found. Theories as to the cultures of these people as well as their identity makes up the summary. Frank Hibben is the director of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. The book is written for the general reader and does bring together a great amount of information concerning Early Man into a single book.

The Mysterious Grain

By Mary Elting and Michael Folsom (New York: M. Evans and Co., Inc., 1967. Bibliography, illustrations, Index, 118 pp. \$4.50).

A book in which the origin of corn is presented for the nonspecialist and apparently at the teenage level. Both biological, archeological and ethnological information is reviewed as part of the story. The book is well illustrated with plant drawings, diagrams and sketches. The writers have specialized in juvenile and teenage books and this work would probably fall into the latter category.

Pawnee and Loup Loup Pottery

By Roger T. Grange, Jr. (Nebraska State Historical Society, Publications in Anthropology, Number Three, 1968. Bibliography, illustrations, xii, 235 pp.).

Roger Grange presents the results of his findings concerning the study of pottery specimens from Lower Loup Focus sites and historic Pawnee Indian village sites. Over 50,000 pot sherds from some 41 sites and components were utilized in his comparisons to establish a sequence of sites for the historic Pawnee bands with the protohistoric Lower Loup components. This is a very significant work and it makes an important contribution to our understanding of plains archeology.

The publication may be ordered from the Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R. Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

INFORMATION FOR K.A.A. MEMBERSHIP

The objects and purposes of this association are: to unite individuals who are interested in the Indian history and prehistory of the State of Kansas; preservation and display of Indian remains within the State; the scientific study, investigation and interpretation of archeological remains and ethnological materials; the publication and distribution of information concerning Kansas archaeology and ethnology; the development and promotion of greater public interest and appreciation for the cultural heritage of the State.

Types of memberships and dues:

Active	\$5.00	Contributing	\$10.00
Student	\$3.00	Life	\$100.00
Institutional	\$7.00		

Application for membership and dues should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Kansas Anthropological Association as the address appears on the title page of the Newsletter. A membership year begins on September 1st and annual dues are payable at that time.

PUBLICATIONS

Members will receive the Newsletter nine times a year. Printed from September to May the Newsletter contains reports of archaeological and ethnological work in the state as well as activities of the K.A.A. members. All members and interested individuals, professional or amateur, are invited to submit material to the K.A.A. editor for use in the Newsletter. Five reprints will be provided free to the author for each article accepted. Additional reprints or reprints of back numbers, if available, may be ordered from the Secretary-Treasurer.

Prices are 35 cents each for issues from Volume 1 - 12. Fifty cents each for issues from Volume 13 on.

The Association also publishes bulletins on specific subjects as the material becomes available. Currently in print is Bulletin No. 1, Coal Oil-Canyon, by Peter W. Bowman, \$2.25. Bulletins may be ordered from the editor.

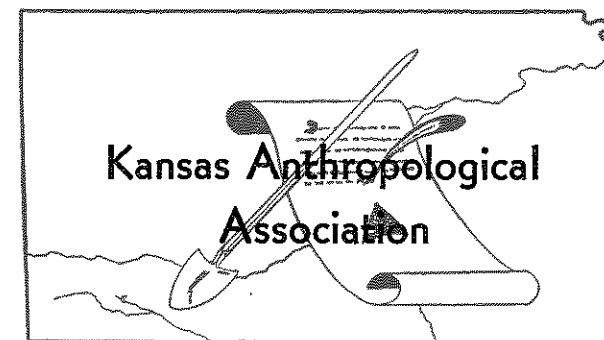
MEETINGS

Association meetings are held one or two times a year. The 1969 Spring meeting will be held in Hays, April 19, 1969 at the Memorial Union, Fort Hays College campus.

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NEWSLETTER

Volume 14, Number 7

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THE POTLATCH SITE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by

Roscoe Wilmeth¹

Introduction

In central Interior British Columbia, approximately 200 miles west of Williams Lake, is Anahim Lake. An expansion of the Dean River, the lake consists of a larger northern section and a smaller southern one, the two being separated by a narrow channel. The Potlatch site (FcSI-201) is located on the south shore of the lesser of the two lakes. Excavations were undertaken here during the period from June 24 to August 27, 1968.

The definition of the area investigated as a site is arbitrary, since depressions representing house structures are almost continuous along the lake shore, usually at some distance from each other. For convenience, the three structures excavated, and two other depressions not investigated, are included within FcSI-201. The site name was chosen because of local Indian tradition that one of the houses, a large rectangular structure, was used for holding potlatch ceremonies.

This site, together with a number of others at Anahim Lake, was reported in 1966 by Thomas Squinas to Clark Davis, Ethnology Division, National Museum of Man. Mr. Squinas was working with Davis as an informant on the Carrier language. At Davis' suggestion, the writer made a brief trip to the area in the summer of 1967, at which time FcSI-201 was recorded. Since local tradition, backed by historic documentation, indicated that the site was attributable to the

¹ Roscoe Wilmeth was the former archeologist with the Kansas State Historical Society. He is now the Prairie Archeologist, Archeology Division, National Museum of Man, Canada.

historic Chilcotin, the field work of 1968 was planned as part of a broader program in Canadian Athabaskan prehistory. During the 1968 season, the greater part of the large rectangular structure was uncovered, while two circular semi-subterranean houses were completely excavated.

Thanks are due to many members of the Anahim Lake community, who aided the success of the project in a variety of ways. These include especially Mr. and Mrs. Bob Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Earl McIlroy, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, and Mrs. "Swede" Gano. Additional information on historic Chilcotin and Carrier sites was provided by Mr. Thoams Squinas and Mr. Tom Baptiste. The field crew, in addition to the writer, included John Noury, Nanaimo, and Ben Wilmeth, Ottawa.

Environment

The Dean River in the vicinity of Anahim Lake flows slightly west of north in a broad valley, at an elevation of about 3500 feet. The valley rises gently to the Coast Range on the west and the Ilgachuz and Itcha ranges to the northeast. The country adjacent to the river alternates between areas of forest and of open marshy meadows. Tree cover consists largely of lodgepole pine (locally called jackpine), interspersed with aspen. Occasional Alpine fir occurs. Creeping juniper and kinnick are prominent in the ground cover of the forest.

Although the moose is the major game animal of the Anahim Lake vicinity today, this was not true in aboriginal times. Local tradition, as well as documentary evidence, indicate that moose became common during the period between about 1900 and 1920, apparently moving into the area from the north. This movement was correlated with the disappearance locally of the woodland caribou, now restricted to the Rainbow and Itcha mountains. Other large animals of the region included mule deer, mountain goat, black bear, grizzly bear, and wolf. Smaller fur-bearing animals were also important. Vast quantities of beaver were noted by H. S. Palmer of the Roayl Engineers, who travelled through this district in 1862. In addition to mammals, a variety of ducks and other water fowl and land game birds were available as food resources, while the lake provided trout, squaw fish, and other fish.

History

The history of exploration of the Anahim Lake region is at present poorly known, although it is hoped that additional information will be found in the records of the Hudson's Bay Company and in missionary archives. Although Spanish, Russian, and English ships were visiting the Northwest Coast by the middle of the 18th Century, no penetration of the interior by this route was made. During this period, Anahim Lake was within the territory of the Chilcotin Indians, specifically of one of four major subdivisions. The first European trade goods reached this community from the west through the medium of the Bella Coola, who were in direct contact with the ships visiting the coast. Native tradition refers to hostilities at that time between the Chilcotin and their neighbors to the north and northeast, the Carrier, whose village of Chinlac near the junction of the Stuart and Nechako Rivers was destroyed in 1745.

The first white man on record to penetrate the general area was Alexander MacKenzie, who in 1793 travelled up the West Road River and across to Bella

Coola. His route crossed the Dean River a good many miles north of Anahim Lake. Northwest Company posts were established in the area to the northeast, beginning with Fort McLeod in 1805, but there is no record of fur traders from these posts actually visiting Anahim. Fort Alexandria, on the Fraser River below Quesnel was founded in 1821, and somewhat later Fort Chilcotin a little above the mouth of the Chilco, and another post near the head of the Blackwater River at Kluskus. Both of the latter were closer to our area than the previous ones, but operated for a short time only. By this time, European goods were reaching the Chilcotin via the Carrier and Shuswap, in addition to the older Bella Coola route. Hostilities between the Chilcotin and Carrier apparently ceased about 1828. Gold hunters came to the mouth of the Chilcotin in 1859, but this was the western limit of prospecting activity.

An exploration party of 1862 appears to be the first on record to actually approach the vicinity of Anahim Lake. This expedition, led by Lt. H. S. Palmer of the Royal Engineers, travelled from Bella Coola to Fort Alexandria. The route followed led up the Bella Coola, Atnarko, and Hotnarko Rivers, and then across country to Nimpo and Puntzi Lakes. The remainder of the journey followed the Chilcotin River to the Fraser.

There are two important aspects of this trip. One is the visit of Palmer's party to a village he calls "Sussotah", which from his map can readily be identified as Tse Sedaa, today locally known as Fish Trap, where Highway 20 crosses the Dean River; the village was occupied at that time. Secondly, he mentions an alternative northern route which left the main one at the Precipice and passed through the Nacoontloon district to the Alexis Lakes. Nacoontloon (Nakwuntl'un) is the native name for Anahim Lake and its Indian community. Further, Palmer notes that white men had used this northern route, suggesting penetration of the vicinity prior to 1862.

In the same year as Palmer's visit, the route from Bella Coola to Anahim Lake, which had previously supplied European trade goods, was the source of a less-welcome introduction, small-pox, which was responsible for the death of about one third of the Chilcotin. Shortly thereafter came the series of skirmishes known as the "Chilcotin War", the causes of which are obscure. Friction with the members of Waddington's party engaged in the construction of a road from Bute Inlet up the Homathco valley seems to be involved, although Waddington himself believed that Palmer's expedition had aroused resentment and antagonism among the natives. It is also possible that the white man was held responsible for the small-pox epidemic. None of the fighting took place closer to Anahim Lake than Fish Trap (Palmer's Sussotah), and the Chilcotin chief of Anahim was apparently not directly involved. It was about the time of these events that the Anahim Lake community was abandoned and a move made east to Alexis Creek.

Subsequent to this abandonment, Carrier Indians from the north drifted into the area, where a reserve is now located, and white settlers moved in. Part of the latter movement came from a Norwegian colony established at Bella Coola in 1894.

Previous Work

Previous work in this area has been very limited. Harlan I. Smith, National Museum of Canada, was in the Bella Coola valley in 1920 and 1921, but did not come up to the plateau, although he acquired artifacts from the interior and was

Informed of the Potlatch site by Bella Coola residents. T. F. McIlwraith, also of the National Museum, carried out ethnographic work at Bella Coola during 1923 and 1924. From 1950 to 1952, C. E. Borden, University of British Columbia, surveyed between the Coast Range and the junction of the Nechako and Stuart Rivers, and conducted excavations at Nataikuz Lake and at the historic Carrier village of Chinlac. A year later, Douglas Leechman of the National Museum made a small archaeological collection at Alexis Creek, 110 miles east of Anahim. The only other work in the area prior to this year's activity was a survey by D. H. Mitchell, Provincial Museum of British Columbia, in 1964. This work was followed up by Mitchell with excavation and additional survey during 1968.

1968 Field Season

Potlatch House

The first of the three structures excavated, designated Potlatch House, was located on a relatively level ridge overlooking the lake. Its existence was indicated by the presence of shallow trenches forming a rectangular pattern. Approximately half of the floor was uncovered, and a little over half of the trenches on the northwest and northeast sides were cleared to determine the method of wall construction. Excavation revealed a building measuring 13 by 10 meters. An unprepared floor consisted of a thin sandy layer overlying gravel and immediately below the sod, with ash concentrations, fire-cracked rock, artifacts, and a number of floor features.

At the edge of the floor on each side was a trench 60 to 70 cm. in depth, with a wall nearly vertical on the interior, but sloping at the exterior, so that the trench was broader at the top than at the bottom. Upright posts had been set in the base of the trench, spaced from 20 to 150 cm. apart. Between these posts and the interior trench wall were the remains of horizontal logs laid up to form the walls of the building. Although the wood was in very poor condition, there was some evidence that the horizontals were planks rather than logs. As there was no indication of posts on the interior of the house at the wall, it is uncertain how the horizontals above the top of the trench were laid in place. At the bottom of the trench, large cobbles were packed against the base of the wall structure.

At the junction of the northwest and northeast trenches, a post much larger than the others was found, measuring 12 to 13 cm. in diameter and extending about 20 or 30 cm. below the base of the trench. An area between two uprights near the center of the northeast wall, about 70 cm. wide, where there is no indication of horizontals, appears to represent the doorway.

In the interior of the house, near its center, were the remains of an upright post 24 cm. in diameter, resting on a foundation of cobbles and extending to 6 cm. below the floor level. It seems likely that this provided support for a main beam running the length of the house. Unfortunately, no evidence of roofing was found, although masses of badly decayed bark were present on one area of the floor.

The major features within the house were two fire places situated parallel to the long axis but slightly southeast of the center line. These measured 1.67 by 1.21 meters and 1.82 by 1.06 meters respectively, and extended down into the gravel layer. Associated with one fire place was a straight-sided pit with

rounded bottom, containing bone and other burned material. Clusters of burned rock and a few possible post molds also occurred in this area.

Several exterior features appeared to be associated with Potlatch House. To the northwest, in a line parallel to that wall of the house and about 3 or 4 meters away from it, were two low mounds, one on each side of the entrance. One of these, measuring 2.9 by 3.3 meters and 20 cm. deep was excavated and found to consist entirely of burned debris, presumably from the fire places, as there was no indication of burning in situ. Burned rock and a small amount of chipping detritus were present. A small pit about 27 meters southwest of Potlatch House was also cleared. Although definitely man-made, the pit yielded no material and its connection with Potlatch House is uncertain.

Artifact material recovered from Potlatch House was largely of European origin, although aboriginal material was present also. None of these objects has yet been studied in detail, but they can be listed. European artifacts included an iron projectile point tip, square nails, small nails or tacks, a screw, a gimlet, the frizzen of a flint-lock musket, fragments of an octagonal pistol barrel, a possible trigger guard, a belt buckle, a lead ball of about 5 mm. caliber, lead cylinders (for making ball?), a copper cone or tinkler, clay pipe stems and one bowl fragment, a rim fragment of blue and white chinaware, a blue glass seed bead, and several faceted blue glass beads.

Items of native manufacture were a dentalium bead, an obsidian gunflint, side scrapers of basalt, a basalt knife, a small triangular side-notched point and the base of a larger stemmed point with indented base, a hammerstone, and surprisingly, several obsidian microblades. In addition to the above, scraps of metal, pieces of glass, obsidian flakes, clam shell, small rolls of birch bark, and a fair amount of animal bone were found. Some of the material came from the wall trenches and must have been deposited there when the house was being constructed. Both large and small game was represented by bone fragments, but these have not yet been studied.

Tshandu House

Before excavation, Tshandu House was a circular pit located at the bottom of a wide ravine about 80 meters NNW of Potlatch House and 9 meters below it, practically on the lake shore. A hard-packed floor was encountered about 80 cm. below datum, and measuring 4.5 meters in diameter. At the edge of the pit, the floor sloped up steeply to a broad bench about 30.5 cm. high and extending for 1.5 meters to the outer edge of the house.

Support for the superstructure was provided by four central posts forming a square around the fireplace. Although no trace of wood from the roof remained, it is probable that these four posts were connected at the top by beams, and that long rafters ran from these to the surface at the edge of the house, which was marked by a ring of cobbles. No indication of a doorway was found and apparently entrance was made through the roof.

The central fire place, located directly on the floor, measured 1.5 by 1.2 meters. Another interior feature was a large cache pit, measuring 1.6 by 1 meter and 42 cm. deep, located at the foot of the bench on the north side. This pit yielded bone refuse including three small mammal skulls, a few bone tools, and some lumps of salmon-colored organic material not yet identified.

Clearing of the surface immediately west of Tshandu revealed an exterior working area with two fire places and a considerable amount of chipping detritus.

In contrast to Potlatch House, artifacts from Tshandu were almost entirely aboriginal. These included small triangular side-notched points, small slender contracting stemmed points, end scrapers, a variety of side scrapers, a triangular knife, and a microblade, (these chipped tools were generally of obsidian); a ground and polished chisel or adze and a ground stone maul; bone awls, unilaterally barbed bone or antler points, a bone spatula, and a section of cut caribou antler. The only European items were a copper ring and fragments of a copper bracelet. Animal bone and chipping debris were abundant.

Spalyan Bat'o House

The third house excavated was located farther up the ravine about 73 meters from Tshandu. Although obviously built in the same pattern as Tshandu, this structure was much less clear. The floor, 70 to 80 cm. below the surrounding surface, was sandy and extremely difficult to trace, and its juncture with the foot of the bench was rarely determinable with any degree of accuracy. The low ridge surrounding the house indicated a diameter of 3.5 meters.

Three of the four center posts were recognizable, although only two of these distinct enough to be measurable. No encircling ring of cobbles, like that in Tshandu, was encountered, and there were no interior features except for a trace of fire place 64 by 36.5 cm. Lack of time prevented stripping the area surrounding the house.

Artifacts were extremely sparse, consisting of several side scrapers and a copper button, although chipping detritus and especially mammal bone were abundant.

Discussion

It is difficult to make comparisons at this preliminary stage of the analysis, but a few parallels can be pointed out. Ethnographic data on house types of the Carrier and Chilcotin are provided by Morice (1895) and Teit (1909). Morice describes a structure similar to Potlatch House, used as a ceremonial lodge and home of the nobility among the Carrier. The construction differs, however, for Morice shows two main roof beams resting on large uprights placed at some distance to either side of the entrance. His diagram shows the corner posts located inside the wall structure rather than outside. These corner posts rested on horizontally placed beams which provided a base for the wall, a feature absent at Potlatch House. The beams rested on the ground surface rather than in a trench. Morice's house had a single fire place, centrally located.

Morice also described a winter house used by the Lower Carrier and Chilcotin, which resembles Tshandu and Spalyan Bat'o in general, but differs in specific details. The four center posts were lacking, being replaced by four sloping beams butted outside the pit and running up toward the center of the house, where they were interlocked with a roughly square wooden frame forming the entrance and smoke hole. These beams were braced by smaller ones on each side, and occasionally given additional support by posts set inside the house. The bench illustrated is not as broad as that found in Tshandu.

Teit does not supply details of construction, but he regards the subterranean house as rare among the Chilcotin and used by the eastern bands only. The square structure represented by Potlatch House he considers to be the major form, and notes the use of planks rather than logs in the Anahim area. The actual situation found around Anahim Lake is the reverse of that suggested by Teit, who, it should be noted, did not come that far west.

From Borden's excavations, we have comparative archaeological data from the Carrier area (Borden, 1952). At Chinlac, the Carrier village mentioned above as having been destroyed by the Chilcotin, the large rectangular house prevailed. A single roof beam was supported by large uprights at either end and two smaller interior posts. Small posts were set at irregular intervals along the walls, as in Potlatch House, but there is no mention of a trench. A bed of ash extended nearly the whole length of the building along the center line, where six hearths in three pairs were located. The use of multiple fire places is a closer parallel with Potlatch House than the one described by Morice.

A house excavated at Nataikuz Lake was circular and semisubterranean. The structure of the roof supports, with four main rafters, is like that described by Morice; the additional braces were also present. On the other hand, there was a broad bench surrounding the pit, as at Tshandu. Two hearths, rather than one, were uncovered.

Only a few comments on artifacts can be made at this time. The small side-notched points found in Potlatch House and Tshandu were also reported at Chinlac and occur farther south in the British Columbia Plateau in the Late Period (Sanger, 1967). These are very similar to points of the Late Prehistoric in the Plains area, and contacts between the Plateau and the area east of the Rockies are thus apparent. The smaller stemmed points occurred at Chinlac, but their distribution elsewhere remains to be traced.

End scrapers from the Potlatch site and Chinlac also share gross similarities. Some of the more unusual end scrapers from Potlatch are similar to those from Athabaskan sites much farther north in the Yukon, and conceivably may represent an Athabaskan type. Knives and side scrapers appear to resemble those from Chinlac, but do not seem to be diagnostic.

The presence of microblades in Potlatch House and Tshandu requires explanation, since present evidence indicates microblades were not made in the Plateau of British Columbia later than the beginning of the Christian era (Sanger, 1968). Since there is no question about the date of Potlatch House, it is highly probable that the house was constructed on a much earlier site. The extremely thin top soil has resulted in a mixture of material, but hopefully this can be sorted out with the aid of further testing. The fragment of a large stemmed point with concave base and basal thinning, which closely resembles those from the Lower Middle Period farther south, is probably associated with the microblades.

Summary and Tentative Conclusions

The evidence indicates that all three structures excavated were occupied during the historic period. From the documentary data examined, it is clear that they can be ascribed to the Nakwuntl'un Chilcotin community. The striking differences in the proportion of European material between Potlatch House and the two circular structures demonstrates that the former was occupied at a

slightly later date. Native tradition, incidentally, associates Potlatch House with the chief Anaheim, mentioned above in connection with the Chilcotin War. He is said to have led the community when it moved east to its present location.

Although Morice describes the circular lodges as winter houses, their location close to the lake not far from an old fish trap and the presence of an exterior working area with fire places indicates that the Chilcotin stayed in this vicinity throughout the year. Sites of possible structures for summer habitation were not found.

The similarities and differences between Potlatch and Chinlac are about what might be expected between two independent but closely related groups. The greater use of obsidian at Potlatch doubtless reflects its closer proximity to the sources at Anahim Peak. Potlatch House yielded far more trade goods than Chinlac, possibly due to a difference in age. Chinlac was traditionally destroyed in 1745, although Borden thinks it may have survived until the end of the century. Potlatch House, on the other hand, was probably in use until about 1860. The relative ages of Chinlac and our circular houses are at present undetermined.

The circular structure at Nataalkuz Lake presents a special problem. Its construction is enough like that of Tshandu and Spalyan Bat'o, as well as Morice's description of the Carrier winter house, to suggest it belongs to the same general complex. Borden, however, regards the Carrier artifacts recovered as an overlay, the house itself being associated with an artifact assemblage containing microblades, large leafshaped and expanding stemmed points, ovoid knives, and large blades. He therefore concludes that the house predates the Carrier intrusion into the area.

The projectile points and microblades do in fact resemble the stemmed point and microblades from Potlatch and seem assignable to Sanger's Lower Middle Period. Charred pinecones from the bottom of one of the hearths gave a date of 2415 ± 160 , or 465 B.C. (S-4; Saskatchewan I, p. 34), which falls in Sanger's Upper Middle Period, also characterized by the presence of microblades. However, semi-subterranean houses cannot be demonstrated with certainty at this time level. In view of the close similarity of the Nataalkuz Lake house to the historic Carrier variety and to those from Potlatch, it seems possible that the same situation exists at both sites, that historic Athabaskan structures have intruded into an earlier component characterized by microblades.

Further excavation at Potlatch site is planned for the summer of 1969, and other sites in the area will also be tested. A sample of obsidian was collected from the gravels of the Dean River opposite Anahim Peak (now being analysed at the University of Michigan) and it is hoped to obtain a sample from Anahim Peak itself. Hydration studies of obsidian artifacts may aid in resolving the problems of chronology.

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INFORMATION FOR K.A.A. MEMBERSHIP

The objects and purposes of this association are: to unite individuals who are interested in the Indian history and prehistory of the State of Kansas; preservation and display of Indian remains within the State; the scientific study, investigation and interpretation of archeological remains and ethnological materials; the publication and distribution of information concerning Kansas archaeology and ethnology; the development and promotion of greater public interest and appreciation for the cultural heritage of the State.

Types of memberships and dues:

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PUBLICATIONS

Members will receive the Newsletter nine times a year. Printed from September to May the Newsletter contains reports of archaeological and ethnological work in the state as well as activities of the K.A.A. members. All members and interested individuals, professional or amateur, are invited to submit material to the K.A.A. editor for use in the Newsletter. Five reprints will be provided free to the author for each article accepted. Additional reprints or reprints of back numbers, if available, may be ordered from the Secretary-Treasurer.

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MEETINGS

Association meetings are held one or two times a year. The 1969 Spring meeting will be held in Hays, April 19, 1969 at the Memorial Union, Fort Hays College campus.